

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBERTSON, EDITOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily (without Sunday), one year, \$5.00.
Daily (with Sunday), one year, \$6.00.
Semi-weekly (without Sunday), one year, \$3.00.
Semi-weekly (with Sunday), one year, \$4.00.
Semi-monthly (without Sunday), one year, \$1.50.
Semi-monthly (with Sunday), one year, \$2.00.
Semi-annual (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00.
Semi-annual (with Sunday), one year, \$1.50.
Semi-triannual (without Sunday), one year, \$0.50.
Semi-triannual (with Sunday), one year, \$0.75.
Semi-quadrant (without Sunday), one year, \$0.25.
Semi-quadrant (with Sunday), one year, \$0.375.DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily (without Sunday), per copy, 10c.
Daily (with Sunday), per copy, 15c.
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Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—City Hall Building,
Twenty-fifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1601 Third Street.
New York—Temple Court.
Washington—1414 Fourteenth Street.CIRCULATION.
Communication relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.
Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.REMITTANCES.
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of November, 1901, was as follows:

1.....30,220	15.....31,000
2.....30,410	16.....30,250
3.....30,410	17.....30,500
4.....30,270	18.....30,570
5.....30,880	19.....30,190
6.....30,800	20.....30,200
7.....31,120	21.....30,410
8.....30,800	22.....30,430
9.....30,900	23.....30,255
10.....30,250	24.....30,140
11.....30,780	25.....30,410
12.....30,700	26.....30,000
13.....30,800	27.....30,190
14.....30,710	28.....30,110
15.....30,330	29.....30,240

Total.....921,835
Less unsold and returned copies.....10,291
Net daily sales.....911,544
Net daily average.....911,544Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, A. D. 1901.
J. M. HUNTER, Notary Public.

A Christmas greeting to one and all.

Merry Christmas, Mr. Santa Claus, have you used —?

Remember that Macaroni is not to be confounded with Macaroni.

In the spirit of Christmas smile and look happy if only for the benefit of your friends.

When it comes to the distribution of big plants from the federal bird garden Iowa may always be counted on to be present with an empty basket.

Christmas comes but once in a year, but it very rarely comes the way it has this year, first blowing cold and then blowing hot and then stopping in the middle.

Mr. Partridge is reported to have taken lunch with President Roosevelt. This may be taken as an evidence that the president's fondness for game birds has not abated.

Mining experts declare that the great Kimberley diamond mines can keep up the present rate of production for 144 years. Stockholders, therefore, need not fear having their incomes curtailed for some time.

People in ordinary walks of life often envy army and navy officers. But there is a time when the civilian has the best of it—he can exercise the great American privilege of saying what he thinks without fear of being called on the carpet.

Uncle Sam is not the only national personage with a surplus in his treasury. The Yankee of the Orient has 47,000,000 yen on the right side of the balance sheet. If Japan keeps on following the customs of this country it will keep in the front row all the time.

We are officially informed that Governor Savage finds great satisfaction in the fact that his Christmas turkey weighs twenty-one pounds more than the one that will grace President Roosevelt's table this evening. This is a distinguished honor which will fill the breast of the governor with unbounded pride.

There is no immediate prospect that rates on Atlantic cable dispatches will be reduced to 1 cent per word. It costs 2 cents a word to send a message from Omaha to Council Bluffs, and it will take several years of experimenting before transatlantic messages can be flashed across the ocean even for 3 cents a word.

The various combinations of window glass manufacturers are about to be amalgamated into one big glass trust, modeled after the Steel trust. As a matter of fact there has been no competition among the little and big glass trusts for several years, although there has been considerable friction and some breakage.

An old French clock which has been in the possession of Ohio parties for over 100 years is alleged to have contained documents, just discovered, which explain a little unsavory family history of the house of Bourbon. The clock was exceedingly kind to keep still until all the parties concerned were dead.

Settling matters of social usage in Arkansas is a serious problem. A few days ago a native shot and killed two men who refused to drink with him and now Judge Lynch threatens to overturn precedent and hang the native. Such methods of adjusting social ethics may be effective, but they are a little too strenuous for the average man.

CHRISTMAS.

What an alluring, potential and all-engrossing fact is the recurrence of Christmas. No other day in the year is so wide sweeping in its influence or so beneficent in its results. Time, that sets his heavy hand upon most things of this life, never dulls the joys and the good cheer of this day. On the contrary, as the years pass Christmas takes on an added beauty and solemnity, a warmer delight, as though the pleasures of the past were added to the present, with a touch of the promise of Christmas yet to come thrown in.

There are two sides to this day. One is the human side, which contemplates giving pleasure to those we love. It is of inestimable value. No one can compute the benefit that has come to the race from the exercise of those qualities of mind and heart which are brought into play at this season. This is the side that is nearest to each of us, but there is another side, which, if forgotten, takes much from the significance of the season. Deep in the heart is the feeling of gratitude for the kindness of the supreme being, for the many manifestations of that love which is vouchsafed so freely to the great human family. And as we think of this we realize the sacredness of this day.

The Christmas spirit, as everybody has realized, is infectious. The most callous or hardened of persons may be made to yield to its influence and once infected they find a real pleasure in promoting the festivities of the season. It is not enough that one shall follow the fashions of the period. To really enjoy Christmas one must enter fully into the sentiment which governs its customs. No harm will come to anyone who becomes infected by the Christmas spirit. It will give to all who accept it a season of unalloyed happiness. It is peculiarly and specially a time when the spirit of generosity and good will is prevalent, when friendships are renewed and when distrust and suspicion are allayed by the higher and kinder impulses of human nature.

The Christmas spirit is wholesome and elevating and so regarding it The Bee wishes each and all of its readers a merry Christmas.

OUR WIDENED HORIZON.

It is difficult even for the most far-seeing of us to realize adequately the extent to which our horizon has been widened in nearly every branch of industrial and commercial activity by the new and higher position taken by the United States during the last few years. Described in language used with special application to only one field of our business expansion, "the first gun fired by Dewey in Manila bay in May of 1898 threw far wide of its intended mark. It shot the door wide open and it cannot be closed. We may deplore the change and it may or may not be desirable but to deplore it and to dismiss it as alike futile, for there is no turning back. It is not even America for Americans now; it is the world for Americans—in commercial invasion and conquest, in sharing of burden, in unavoidable responsibility."

With this widened horizon, the wonderful transformations brought in the nineteenth century by the chaining of steam and electricity to man's use, promise to be eclipsed by the achievements of the twentieth century not yet fairly entered. Our field of operations has been enlarged, bursting the national bounds that formerly set limits to it and making it a world contest for the advancement not only of trade, but of all the professions, arts and sciences that together constitute our modern civilization. Nations that have been lagging centuries behind will have to be lifted out of the lingering darkness of the middle ages and brought to the point where by properly directed effort their products will conform in part to our demands and give them a consuming capacity for our exchangeable surplus.

With all the nations of the world pushing forward at somewhere near equal pace, with none a drag or obstruction to the others, the world's advancement in every direction that contributes to human well being and human progress will proceed at strides hitherto unthought of.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF CHINA.

That the Chinese government feels most friendly toward the United States is not to be doubted. The minister of that country, in an address at the banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, said that the oldest nation in the east was grateful to America for all she had done for China and expressed the belief that the United States would not oppress the weak, but would see that justice was done. The Chinese minister had on a previous occasion expressed doubt whether, in the event of congress re-enacting the exclusion law, American trade with China would grow or even be maintained at the present standard and those engaged in that trade are manifesting a good deal of concern in regard to this.

There is no question that the United States is in a better position than ever before to command the confidence and respect of the Chinese government and people. This country has done a great deal for China which entitles it to the gratitude of the government and people of that empire. We should seek to strengthen the friendly feeling that exists there and in order to do this we must be absolutely fair and just. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks that "it is too much to expect that such a sentiment can persist in face of the re-enactment of legislation so insulting to Chinese merchants and so humiliating to every Chinaman as that which was first enacted in the Geary law." That paper, referring to the new exclusion bill introduced by a California representative, expresses the opinion that no self-respecting government, however weak, could remain indifferent to a studied piece of legislative

insult like this. It thinks it should be tolerably plain that "the anomaly of cultivating friendly relations with China with one hand and slapping her people in the face with the other cannot possibly endure." "We must either make up our minds," declares the Journal of Commerce, "to treat China as we do other nations with whom we make treaties and to whose dominions our people have free access for trade or travel, or we must withdraw all claim on the hospitality of the Chinese and frankly announce to them that the less we see of their people and their trade the better we shall be satisfied." That paper adds that "if we are to have the full benefit of the commercial and industrial opportunities which the new China will offer to the world, we must be prepared to deal with it in quite a different spirit and with a totally different policy from that which has been followed during the last ten years."

This reflects the view of the commercial interests represented by the paper quoted and which consider the matter from the practical or trade standpoint. Whether or not these interests will exert any influence upon congress, even to the extent of securing a modification of the exclusion law so far as to enable Chinese merchants to freely come to this country, remains to be seen, but a strong effort will be made to accomplish this. There is no doubt that the policy of excluding Chinese labor will be continued, but it would seem that the law might be modified so as not to keep out merchants of China who desire to learn our business methods and to trade with us.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

In an address a few days ago Hon. Thomas R. Reed said that one of the bad spots in our financial system is the sub-treasury. When the nation is prosperous and well taxed and has superfluous income, said the ex-speaker, the sub-treasury system is always withdrawing money from circulation and disarranging business efforts in a very vital way. "Whether human ingenuity," said Mr. Reed, "in the face of popular prejudice, can devise any better way than reducing taxation, I do not dare to say. But this can be ventured, that no nation has so great an incentive to refuse to overtax itself as ours has."

There is in this utterance of one of our most distinguished citizens, whose long experience in public life and whose great ability gives him a very strong claim to public attention, something for serious consideration. The sub-treasury system has been condemned by some of our ablest financiers and the present controller of the currency says in his report that "the mistake of maintaining this system, after the business of the government and the country has long outgrown it, should be corrected and the business community given relief from its operations in taking money out of circulation when most needed." It is a matter which ought to receive the attention of congress.

According to the annual report of the superintendent of the State Normal school that institution has expanded in the matter of school grounds and contracted in the matter of school attendance. The school now boasts one of the finest fields for athletic sport in the west and an abundant water supply, but these attractions in the way of water and grass do not seem to have checked the falling off in attendance, which is below that of the preceding year. This piece of information will hardly encourage localities that have been advocating the promiscuous planting of new normal schools regardless of expense or probable utility.

The forthcoming blue book shows that 220,000 people are in the employ of the United States government, not including those in the army and navy. The postal department gives employment to far the larger part of these. With all this vast army of employees there is not a nation on earth in which the people feel the hand of government so little, because nearly all these employees are for ministering to the wants of the people rather than merely enforcing government authority.

The Pan-American congress has agreed upon two points up to date—that a railroad to connect all the countries of the American continent should be built and that a bank with branches in all countries should be established. Both are doubtless worthy projects, but it will require several dollars of capital to finance them. Possibly they might interest the farmer with a big crop of potatoes.

An Ohio plumber started to look for a leak in a gas pipe, armed with a lighted candle. From results it is supposed he found it, but the owners of several buildings and the widow of the plumber are unable to realize on the knowledge. When it comes to creating a real warm time the small boy and a match are not in the same class with a lighted candle and a leaky gas pipe.

American friends have made Sir Thomas Lipton a Christmas present of a fine punch bowl. He had already been presented with several loving cups by admirers on this side of the water. There is no reason why Sir Thomas should have to drink out of a bucket simply because he could not win the historic cup.

European nations are calling lustily upon the United States to force Chile and Argentina to settle their differences otherwise than by war. The United States is always willing to act as a peacemaker, but is hardly willing to adopt the rowdy's rule, if any fighting is going on, to take a hand.

If our local contemporaries voice the sentiment of the managers of the auditorium, then The Bee is not in position to say anything or do anything that will

commend itself. The assertion that the enterprise cannot be floated without more donations and subscriptions is taken to be an evidence of ill-will, and the jocular remark that Santa Claus failed to deliver the promised auditorium building into Omaha's Christmas stocking last year is stigmatized as an exhibition of meanness. Some people are so sensitive that they ought not to venture out of their own back yards.

He Was Right There.
Kansas City Star.
The fact remains that Corvera's fleet was utterly destroyed, and that Admiral Schley was "Johnny-on-the-spot" when it was done.Drop a Hint to the Dances.
Chicago Tribune.
The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies ought to be informed that Grete Sams has no intention of moving the islands from their present geographical location.Freedom of the Air.
Brooklyn Eagle.
The cable companies may have a monopoly of the telegraph business between England and Newfoundland, but we will warrant that there is nothing in their charter that gives them the exclusive use of the atmosphere. Marconi will have his innings yet.Thrill in the West.
Indianapolis Journal.
An impression prevails that the eastern states have the largest number of banks on the basis of population. Such, however, is not the case. In New England there is one bank to every 7,556 inhabitants, while in the western states there is a bank to every 1,386 inhabitants. Furthermore, Iowa has one bank to every 1,386 inhabitants, while any other state in the union.Canadians Waking Up.
New York Tribune.
Now there is talk of constructing enormous mills for making locomotive engines in Canada. But Jonathan has a knack of building the best machines of that sort on this side of the border. Our Lady of the Snows is not likely to excel Uncle Sam in locomotive building. It has been said that she is a good deal of a snob, but her face is seamed with wrinkles and crowfeet.Checking the Growler's Pace.
Buffalo Express.
Emperor William has just started an investigation to see whether the beer drunk in factories has a detrimental effect on the character and amount of work produced. However open the German emperor is to criticism on many scores, it must be acknowledged that he is a man of ideas and is doing all he can to improve the industrial conditions of his country.Theories on the Water.
Minneapolis Tribune.
Charles M. Schwab draws a fine distinction between "trusts" and "consolidations." He avers that the fundamental principle of the former is the restriction of trade, the increase of price and the throttling of competition, while the fundamental principle of the consolidation is just the opposite. If this definition will hold water we can welcome Mr. Schwab's declaration that the trust is dead and that the consolidation reigns in its place. But, by the way, Mr. Schwab's steel consolidation seems to hold a good deal of water, whether his theory does or not.An Army of Officeholders.
San Francisco Chronicle.
The register of federal officeholders just published contains 222,000 names, not including army and naval officers. The Washington department contains 23,160 employees, against 19,446 two years ago. It is presumed that the increased prosperity of the country and the expansion of its territory would be accompanied with an increase in the force of officeholders, but the figures presented are formidable.

HOPEFUL INDUSTRIAL EFFORT.

Joint Conference of Representatives of Labor and Capital.
Indianapolis News.
The general committee chosen by the conference between capitalists and representatives of organized labor has been organized with Senator Hanna as chairman and Mr. Goetz as secretary. The committee is to be known as the Industrial department of the National Civic Federation. It has issued an admirable statement. Its purpose is to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace, to help establish peaceful relations and to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts. We believe it will go far, although we believe that those who expect too much from it will be disappointed, for its work must necessarily be educative work and this is not in itself a very easy task. The statement by Mr. Goetz, the head of the unionists' strike of last summer, up to the time of that strike the relation of the machine and their employers was supposed to be all that could be desired. A few months before, at a conference of employers and men, the following agreements were made on all points. 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